

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

S-E-C-R-E-T

25X1

COUNTRY	Poland	REPORT	
SUBJECT	1. Tuberculosis Hospitals in Warsaw 2. Miscellaneous Medical Information	DATE DISTR.	13 April 1955
DATE OF INFO.		NO. OF PAGES	2 25X1
PLACE ACQUIRED		REQUIREMENT NO.	RD 25X1
DATE ACQUIRED		REFERENCES	

This is UNEVALUATED Information

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE

25X1

1. The Wolski tuberculosis hospital in Warsaw has approximately 300 beds. It has a large research department, one of the most important projects of which is research on the influence of antibiotics on various fungi and tubercular growths. The surgical department of the hospital, headed by the noted Swedish-trained surgeon Dr. Manteufel, does all thoracic operations. Close study of the proposed Soviet method of anaesthesia by lowering body temperature is in progress, and the Soviet system is to be put into practice in hospitals, including the Wolski hospital. Although the surgical department of the hospital is equipped with modern Western equipment, it does not have the special equipment required by the Soviet system and it is reported that anaesthetization will be made by using blocks of ice.
2. A second hospital in Warsaw, headed by a woman physician, treats exclusively cases of meningitis tuberculosa which appear after the cure of thoracic tuberculosis. This is a widespread affliction among ex-tubercular patients in Poland, and the 170-bed hospital is always filled to capacity.
3. Streptomycin is not produced locally nor has Soviet streptomycin been heard of but the drug is available in sufficient quantities from Western countries. It is used freely and is even administered to tubercular patients who do not come under the health insurance scheme for lack of membership in the trade union organization.
4. There has been no extensive inoculation against tuberculosis since a United Nations health mission visited Poland in 1946-47 and assisted in a general inoculation of the population. Inoculations have been given to a very limited degree as a preventive measure in heavily infected areas. The tubercular mortality rate in Poland, according to a well-informed medical authority, is 18 out of 10,000, which is approximately 10 to 15 times higher than the rate in Western countries. this rate appears credible in view of the absence of adequate preventive measures and in view of the existence of a special hospital for meningitis tuberculosa, an affliction which is almost non-existent in advanced countries.

25X1

25X1

S-E-C-R-E-T

25X1

STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	FBI	AEC	OST	Ev	x
-------	---	------	---	------	---	-----	---	-----	-----	-----	----	---

(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#")

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

S-E-C-R-E-T

25X1

- 2 -

25X1

5. The Dworki mental hospital in Warsaw accommodates more than 1,000 patients. It has a special department for theoretical and practical research in brain wounds resulting from work accidents. The department, headed by Professor Handelsmann, has 40 beds and a staff of four physicians.
6. The guiding principle in research and treatment of mental patients in Poland is Pavlov's theory. Textbooks on psychiatry are not available since everything is based on the Pavlovian theory. Treatment by hypnosis, also based on Pavlov, is the most extensively used, but such necessary Western drugs as French Ladractil are not available, and those of Eastern manufacture have proved less effective than those of Western manufacture.
7. The average rate of mentally afflicted persons in Poland is six out of 1,000. Of this number, however, only a small percentage receives adequate treatment and hospitalization.

25X1

S-E-C-R-E-T

25X1